

## IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend the specification as follows:

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 3, line 18 with the following:

~~One~~One way to increase the spread spectrum data rate is to increase the number of PN-codes used to encode the data stream. However, each additional PN-code used to encode the data exponentially increases the complexity of the hardware. Further, the correlation described all bits of all PN codes need to be compared before a match count can be made. So the added logic for handling multiple PN codes is particularly complex for the receive process.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 5, line 15 with the following:

FIG. 5 shows the primary functional blocks of a transmitter that provides spread spectrum slip time encoding. A PN-storage device 60 could include the flip-flops 30 previously shown in FIG. 2~~FIG. 3~~. However, any memory device could be used to store the one or more PN-codes used for encoding data. The PN-codes contained in storage device 60 and the transmit data 34 are provided to a Spread Spectrum Slip Time (SSST) encoder 62. The encoded bit stream 48 previously shown in FIG. 4 is output from the SSST encoder 62 to conventional Radio Frequency (RF) transmitter circuitry 64 that wirelessly outputs the slip time/spread spectrum encoded data stream 48 from an antenna 66 to a SSST receiver shown in FIG. 6.